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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:

Appeal No. _____

KI-HYUB SUNG

Serial No.: 09/904,665

Examiner: Y. H. CHANG

Filed: 16 July 2001

Art Unit: 2835

For: DISPLAY APPARATUS

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Paper No. 34

ATTENTION: Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences

APPELLANT'S SUBSTITUTE BRIEF (37 CFR §41.37)

Responsive to the Notification of Non-Compliant Appeal Brief (Paper No. 20061022) mailed 23 October 2006, this substitute brief is in furtherance of the Notice of Appeal filed in this case on 15 September 2005.

No fee is incurred by filing this substitute brief.

Folio: P56406
Date: 11/22/06
I.D.: REB/MDP

APPEAL BRIEF

I. STATEMENT OF REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

Pursuant to 37 CFR §41.37(c)(1)(i) the real party in interest is:

SamSung Electronics Co., Ltd.
416 Maetan-dong, Yeongtong-gu,
Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do,
Republic of Korea

II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

Pursuant to 37 CFR §41.37(c)(1)(ii), there are no appeals nor interferences known to the Appellant, the Appellant's legal representative, or the Assignee (real party of interest) which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

III. STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 3, 5-10 and 15-32 are pending. Claims 8, 9, 18 and 19 have been objected to for depending from a rejected base claim. Claims 3, 5-7, 10, 15-17 and 20-32 are finally rejected and appealed herein.

IV. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS FILED AFTER FINAL REJECTION

No Amendments have been filed after final rejection.

V. SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

Claim 21 A display apparatus, comprising:

a panel bearing a screen disposed to display varying visual images; Fig. 2 LCD panel 40; paragraph [0040] " the "active face" of the LCD panel 40 refers to a front face of the LCD panel 40 exposed through display window 16 of the front cover 12, on which the picture is displayed."

a panel support holding the panel; Fig. 2, panel support 42

a bezel framing a front periphery of the panel; Fig. 2, front cover 12

a rear cover removably mating with said bezel while encasing said panel held by said panel support; Fig. 2, rear cover 27

at least one rib formed to project from a peripheral surface of a first one of the bezel and the rear cover; Fig. 3, rib 31 of the rear cover 27 paragraph [0044]; Fig. 5, rib 31 to be engaged with the coupling 18 may be formed on skirt 17 of the front cover 12 paragraph [0050] and

at least one deformable coupling bearing a groove, extending from an inner surface of a different one of the bezel and the rear cover, oriented to embrace a correspond rib during said mating, wherein the rib is inserted in the groove. Fig. 2, coupling 18 bearing groove 20, paragraph [0044] "The couplings 18 are disposed in proximity to the four corners of the front cover 12. On the plane of each coupling 18 is formed an engaging part, preferably a groove 20 into which a rib 31 of the rear cover 27 is inserted."; Fig. 5, paragraph [0050] " the coupling 18 may be formed to extend from an inner surface 28 of rear cover 27".

Claim 3 The display apparatus according to claim 21, further comprising

at least one tool access hole formed through the rear cover for permitting a tool to be

inserted through the rear cover to disengage the coupling and the rib. Fig. 2, tool access hole 33; paragraph [0048] "A tool access hole 33 is formed in the proximity of rib 31 of rear cover 27 for enabling a user to release the engagement of the coupling 18 and the rib 31. Alternatively (not shown), tool access hole 33 could be formed in skirt 32 between rib 31 and surface 28 of rear cover 27."

Claim 5 The display apparatus according to claim 21, further comprising

at least a pair of stops protruding from a rear surface of the bezel to engage the panel support and prevent the panel support from moving across a plane of the panel. Paragraph [0051] Referring to Figs. 7 and 8, the front frame 14 of the front cover 12 includes a plurality of stops 21 on its rear face adjacent to the respective couplings 18. Advantageously, each stop 21 is formed from the rear surface 15 of the front frame 14 along the inner surface of the skirt 17, like the coupling 18, so as to reduce the breadth A of the front frame 14.; Paragraph [0052] The stops 21 contact the panel support 42, as shown in Fig. 8, so as to prevent the panel support 42 from moving across the plane of the LCD panel 40.

Claim 6 The display apparatus according to claim 21, further comprising

at least four stops disposed to be adjacent to four corner portions of a rear surface of the bezel, and protrude from said rear surface of the bezel to engage the panel support and prevent the panel support from moving across a plane of the panel. Fig. 7, at least four stops 21.

Claim 7 The a display apparatus according to claim 6, wherein

a hook is formed at a leading edge of each stop for engaging an edge of the panel support.

Fig. 8, paragraph [0052] "a leading edge of each stop 21 is formed with a hook 23 engaged with a rear corner portion 42a of the panel support 42."

Claim 8 The display apparatus according to claim 7, further comprising

a plurality of support ribs protruding from the rear cover so as to be contacted with each stop to force the hook of each stop toward the edge of the panel support to support the engagement of the hook and the edge of the panel support. Fig. 3, support ribs 34; paragraph [0052] "The rear cover 27 is formed with a plurality of support ribs 34 (see Fig. 3) at the positions corresponding to the stops 21, so as to prevent the stop 21 from being disengaged from the panel support 42 by contacting the stop 21. The support rib 34 presses the hook 23 of the stop 21 toward the panel support 42, thereby preventing the stop 21 from being disengaged from the panel support 42."

Claim 9 The display apparatus according to claim 7, wherein

the edge of the panel support is formed with a projection allowing the hook of each stop to overlap the projection to support the engagement of the hook and the edge of the panel support. Fig. 9, stopper 37; paragraph [0054] "a leading edge of a hook 25 may be inwardly bent, forming a bent part 25', and a stopper 37 may be formed in a rear corner of the panel support 42 so as to prevent the bent part 25' from being disengaged."

Claim 10 The display apparatus according to claim 21, further comprising

a skirt of the bezel having a rabbetted edge and a skirt of the rear cover having a rabbetted

edge that overlap when said bezel and said rear cover are coupled together. Paragraph [0049] "As shown in Fig. 4, the skirt 17 of front cover 12 and a skirt 32 of rear cover 27 have rabbetted edges, as shown at "C", such that the rabbets overlap when the front cover 12 and rear cover 27 are assembled together."

Claim 25 A display apparatus, comprising:

a panel bearing a screen disposed to display varying visual images; Fig. 2 LCD panel 40; paragraph [0040] " the "active face" of the LCD panel 40 refers to a front face of the LCD panel 40 exposed through display window 16 of the front cover 12, on which the picture is displayed."

a bezel framing a front periphery of the panel; Fig. 2, front cover 12

a rear cover removably mating with said bezel while encasing said panel; Fig. 2, rear cover 27

at least one rib formed to project from a peripheral surface of a first one of the bezel and the rear cover; Fig. 3, rib 31 of the rear cover 27 paragraph [0044]; Fig. 5, rib 31 to be engaged with the coupling 18 may be formed on skirt 17 of the front cover 12 paragraph [0050] and

at least one deformable coupling bearing a groove, extending from an inner surface of a different one of the bezel and the rear cover, oriented to embrace a corresponding rib during said mating, wherein the rib is inserted in the groove; Fig. 2, coupling 18 **bearing** groove 20, paragraph [0044] "The couplings 18 are disposed in proximity to the four corners of the front cover 12. On the plane of each coupling 18 is formed an engaging part, preferably a groove 20 into which a rib 31 of the rear cover 27 is inserted."; Fig. 5, paragraph [0050] " the coupling 18 may be formed to extend from an inner surface 28 of rear cover 27".

Claim 29 A display assembly, comprising:

positioning a bezel to frame a front periphery of a panel bearing a screen disposed to display varying visual images; Fig. 2, front cover 12; Fig. 2 LCD panel 40; paragraph [0040] " the "active face" of the LCD panel 40 refers to a front face of the LCD panel 40 exposed through display window 16 of the front cover 12, on which the picture is displayed."

aligning at least one rib formed to project from a peripheral surface of a first one of the bezel and a rear cover to engage a groove borne by at least one deformable coupling extending from an inner surface of a different one of the bezel and the rear cover; Fig. 3, rib 31 of the rear cover 27 paragraph [0044]; Fig. 5, rib 31 to be engaged with the coupling 18 may be formed on skirt 17 of the front cover 12 paragraph [0050]; Fig. 2, coupling 18 bearing groove 20, paragraph [0044] "The couplings 18 are disposed in proximity to the four corners of the front cover 12. On the plane of each coupling 18 is formed an engaging part, preferably a groove 20 into which a rib 31 of the rear cover 27 is inserted."; Fig. 5, paragraph [0050] " the coupling 18 may be formed to extend from an inner surface 28 of rear cover 27" and

encasing the panel between the bezel and the rear cover when removably mating the bezel with the rear cover by moving the bezel and rear cover together until the rib is inserted in the groove; Paragraph [0058] The rear cover 27 is disposed so as to allow its sides to correspond to those of the front cover 12, and then pressed toward the front cover 12. When the rear cover 27 is pressed toward the front cover 12, each rib 31 formed in the rear cover 27 is engaged with its corresponding groove 20 of the coupling 18 formed in the front cover 12, thereby making the front cover 12 and the rear cover 27 to be coupled to each other. At this time, each support rib 34 formed in the rear cover 27 is contacted with the stop 21 formed in the front cover 12, to press the stop 21 toward the

support panel 42, thereby preventing the hook 23 of the stop 21 from being disengaged from the support panel 42. Hence, the display apparatus is assembled in a simplified manner according to the present invention.

VI. GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

A. Claims 5, 6, 21, 24, 25, 28, 29 and 32 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by Nakamura et al. (US 5,768,095).

B. Claims 15, 16, 22, 23, 26, 27, 30 and 31 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), as rendered obvious and unpatentable, over Nakamura et al.

C. Claims 7 and 17 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), as rendered obvious and unpatentable, over Nakamura et al. in view of Lee et al.

D. Claims, 3, 10 and 20 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), as rendered obvious and unpatentable, over Lee et al. in view of Sasai et al. (US 6,426,803).

VII. ARGUMENTS

A. Claims 5, 6, 21, 24, 25, 28, 29 and 32 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by Nakamura et al. (US 5,768,095). The applicant respectfully traverses this rejection for the following reason(s).

Nakamura fails to disclose all that is claimed. Note that in order for an anticipation rejection to be proper, the anticipating reference must disclose exactly what is claimed. "A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference." *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). "The identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the ... claim." *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.*, 9 USPQ2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989).

Claim 21

Claims 21, 25 and 29 call for a 'rib' and the engagement of that rib with a groove borne by a deformable coupling extending from an inner surface of one of a bezel (front cover) and rear cover.

Claim 21 calls for *at least one rib formed to project from a peripheral surface of a first one of the bezel and the rear cover; and at least one deformable coupling bearing a groove, extending from an inner surface of a different one of the bezel and the rear cover, oriented to embrace a correspond rib during said mating, wherein the rib is inserted in the groove* (emphasis added).

Claim 25 calls for *at least one rib formed to project from a peripheral surface of a first one*

*of the bezel and the rear cover; and at least one deformable coupling **bearing a groove, extending from an inner surface** of a different one of the bezel and the rear cover, oriented to embrace a corresponding rib during said mating, wherein the rib is inserted in the groove.*

Claim 29 calls for *aligning at least one rib formed to **project** from a peripheral surface of a first one of the bezel and a rear cover to engage a groove **borne** by at least one deformable coupling **extending from an inner surface** of a different one of the bezel and the rear cover.*

Accordingly, claim 21 stands or fall alone and claims 25 and 29 stand or fall with claim 21.

The Examiner erroneously refers to "an edge portion" Nakamura's notch 57b' as corresponding to the claimed 'rib'. Additionally, the Examiner refers to Fig. 10A, stating that the "rib" is better seen in Figure 10A.

However, what is seen in Figure 10A is in fact better seen when referring to Fig. 8. What the Examiner identifies as a "rib", *i.e.*, **an edge portion of 57b'**, is clearly **not** a "rib." The definition of a 'rib' (*i.e.*, something resembling a rib in form, position or use, as a supporting or strengthening part). Phillips v. AWH Corporation, 415 F.3d 1303 (Fed. Cir. 2005) (en banc), it is "entirely appropriate for a court, when conducting claim construction, to rely heavily on the written description for guidance as to the meaning of the claims."

FIGS. 10A and 10B **are cross-sectional views** of the front bezel 53 taken along line 10--10 in FIG. 6, with FIG. 10A specifically showing the condition when the rear cover 51 is attached, and with FIG. 10B specifically showing the condition when the rear cover 51 is detached.

Additionally, the Examiner has failed to explain how an edge portion of notch 57b' meets the requirement set forth in claim 21 that the rib **project from a peripheral surface**. As can clearly

be seen in Fig. 8, the notch is below the edge of the side wall of front bezel 53, and there is no projection of the edge of notch 57b'.

Accordingly, since the edge portion of Nakamura's notch 57b' does not project from a peripheral surface of the bezel nor the rear cover, the rejection is deemed to be in error as failing to anticipate claims 21, 25 and 29.

"There must be no difference between the claimed invention and the reference disclosure, as viewed by a person of ordinary skill in the field of the invention." *Scripps clinic & Research Foundation v. Genentech, Inc.*, 927 F.2d 1565, 18 USPQ2d 1001, 18 USPQ2d 1896 (Fed. Cir. 1991).

Further, claims 21 and 25 call for *at least one deformable coupling bearing a groove, extending from an inner surface of a different one of the bezel and the rear cover, oriented to embrace a correspond rib during said mating, wherein the rib is inserted in the groove*; and claim 29 calls for *aligning at least one rib formed to project from a peripheral surface of a first one of the bezel and a rear cover to engage a groove borne by at least one deformable coupling extending from an inner surface of a different one of the bezel and the rear cover*.

The Examiner states that Nakamura comprises "at least one deformable coupling (57b, fig. 4) bearing a groove (on the right hand side of the upper end portion of 57b shown in fig. 10A, not labeled), extending from an inner surface of the rear cover (Fig. 10B), oriented to embrace a correspond rib . . ."

Nakamura's rear cover 51 includes a side wall (see Figs. 4, 10A and 10B) from which latch 57b extends. Note that 57b differs from 57b'.

Nakamura states "The latches 57a and 57b are integrally and symmetrically **formed at the**

top ends of the side walls of the rear cover 51." The Examiner refers to latch 57b as corresponding to the claimed 'deformable coupling'.

Accordingly, since Nakamura's latch 57b, is formed **at the top** of the side wall, the requirement of claim 1 that it **extend from an inner surface of the rear cover** is not met by Nakamura.

With respect to the feature of *at least one deformable coupling bearing a groove*, the Examiner holds that the **corner** formed between the side wall and latch 57b meets the definition of a groove. However, we note that said 'corner' is not borne (carried) by either the side wall of the Nakamura's rear cover or the latch 57b. Note that the Examiner has not held that the side wall of the rear cover forms any part of the latch 57b. Accordingly the corner formed between the side wall and latch 57b fails to meet the requirement that the **deformable coupling, i.e., latch 57b, bear the groove**. Without the side wall, no corner is formed.

"All words in a claim must be considered in judging the patentability of that claim against the prior art." *In re Wilson*, 424 F.2d 1382, 1385, 165 USPQ 494, 496 (CCPA 1970).

Therefore, the rejection is deemed to be in error as failing to anticipate claims 21, 25 and 29 and the rejection should not be sustained.

Accordingly, Nakamura fails to anticipate the claimed subject matter set forth by claims 5, 6, 21, 24, 25, 28, 29 and 32. Therefore, the rejection of claims 5, 6, 21, 24, 25, 28, 29 and 32 is deemed to be in error and should not be sustained.

Claim 5

Furthermore, claim 5 calls for *a pair of stops protruding from a rear surface of the bezel to engage the panel support and prevent the panel support from moving across a plane of the panel*.

Claim 5 stands or falls alone and is patentably different from claim 21 in that it differs from claim 21 by inclusion of a feature pertaining to *stops* not claimed in claim 21. Claims 6, 24, 28 and 32 stand or fall with claim 5.

With respect to claim 21, from which claim 5 depends, the Examiner referred to Nakamura's element 61 as corresponding to the claimed *panel support*. On page 8 of the final rejection, paragraph 9, subparagraph 3), the Examiner refers us to a non-labeled element extending from the back of bezel 53, in Figs. 7A and 7B, next to the lower edge of back member 61

With respect to Fig. 6, Nakamura discloses "FIG. 6 is a rear perspective view of the front bezel 53 of the lid 50 with the rear cover 51 removed. Referring to this figure, the front bezel 53 and a back member 61 **are integrally formed** (i.e., inseparable)." See col. 7, lines 49-52.

Thus, if back member (panel support) 61 is integrally formed with front bezel 53, then it is clear that the panel support will not move. Therefore, there are no stops necessary to *prevent the panel support from moving across a plane of the panel*.

Note also that the Examiner indicates that these (apparent) stops are not disclosed in the specification, and that Nakamura is silent with respect to reasons for having such (apparent) stops. The Examiner then goes on to state "it may have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art."

Since the rejection is based on §102 and not §103, the holding of obviousness in a §102 rejection is improper. Further, changing the rejection to a §103 rejection would not support the Examiner's holding that the indicated non-labeled elements are necessary *to engage the panel support and prevent the panel support from moving across a plane of the panel*, because the panel support 61 is integrally formed with bezel 53 **and cannot move across a plane of the panel** anyway.

Accordingly, the rejection of claim 5, and similarly, claims 6, 24, 28 and 32 which all claim a *stop*, is deemed to be in error and should not be sustained.

B. Claims 15, 16, 22, 23, 26, 27, 30 and 31 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), as rendered obvious and unpatentable, over Nakamura et al. The Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection for the following reason(s).

Claims 15, 16, 22, 23, 26, 27, 30 and 31 depend from independent claims 21, 24 or 29, and thus include the features set forth by claims 21, 24 or 29. Accordingly, claims 22, 23, 26, 27, 30 and 31 are deemed to be allowable over Nakamura for the same reasons as outlined regarding the §102(b) rejection.

Additionally, claims 15, 16 are similar to claim 5, and thus are not disclosed nor taught by Nakamura since there is a need for such *stops* due to the panel support 61 and bezel 53 being integrally formed.

Claim 22

Claim 22 differs from claim 21 and is separately patentable in view of the claim calling for one rib (or coupling) **disposed at each corner** portion of the rear cover, and a corresponding coupling (or rib) **disposed at each corner** portion of the bezel. Claim 21 does not specify where the ribs and couplings are disposed.

The Examiner erroneously holds such positioning of the ribs and couplings in Nakamura to be a mere duplication of rearrangement of parts involving routine skill in the art (MPEP §2144.04).

Note that the intension and desire for Nakamura's positing of parts (latches and notches) is to make the disassembly and reassembly of the front (bezel) and rear lid portions of a lid relatively simple operations. Nakamura's description of Figs. 3A and 3B and Figs. 10A and 10B outline this simple procedure. See col. 6, line 62-col. 7, line 6 and col. 9, line 61-col. 10, line 10.

The Examiner's statement on page 8 of the final rejection, paragraph 9, subparagraph 4) is not understood, and thus does not appear to provide support for the Examiner's position.

Placing latches and notches in the four corners of the front (bezel) and rear lid portions will not allow the front (bezel) and rear lid portions to be **easily separated** in the manner described by Nakamura. It is quite understood by one of ordinary skill in the art that the side walls of the rear lid portion which are easily deformable along a central portion of the side wall, where as, the side walls would not be easily deformable near the four corners. Note that the claims also stipulate that the ribs and coupling be *disposed at each corner portion*, not **near** each corner portion, and if such were the case in Nakamura, the separation of the bezel from the rear lid would become extremely difficult.

Accordingly, duplicating Nakamura's parts would require more steps in separating the two lid portions, and repositioning those parts to the four corners would prevent the desired easy separation from being performed at all.

Such a modification would destroy the intended purpose of Nakamura's device such that it would no longer be able to function as intended, and such destruction is an important indication of non-obviousness, see *In re Gordon*, 733 F.2d 900, 221 USPQ 1125 (Fed. Cir. 1984).

Accordingly, the rejection is deemed to be in error and should not be sustained.

C. Claims 7 and 17 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), as rendered obvious and unpatentable, over Nakamura et al. in view of Lee et al. The Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection for the following reason(s).

Claims 7 and 17 are deemed to be allowable over the applied art at least for the same reasons discussed above with respect to their parent claims, as Lee fails to teach or suggest modifying Nakamura to include the features noted above as lacking in Nakamura.

Claim 7

Uniroyal, Inc. v Rudkin-Wiley Corp., 837 F.2d 1044, 5 USPQ2d 1434 (Fed. Cir. 1988) states: "Something in the prior art as a whole must suggest the desirability, and thus the obviousness, of making the combination"; and cites *Lindemann Maschinenfabrik GmbH v. American Hoist and Derrick Co.*, 730 F.2d 1452, 1462, 221 USPQ 481, 488 (Fed. Cir. 1984), which cites *In re Imperato*, 486 F.2d 585, 179 USPQ 703 (CCPA 1973).

Claim 7 calls for a hook formed at a leading edge of each stop, and is therefore separately patentable from claims 6 and 21. Claim 7 stands or falls alone and claim 17 stands or falls with claim 7.

Here, claim 7 requires that *a hook is formed at a leading edge of each stop for engaging an edge of the panel support.*

The Examiner discusses Lee's "stops" (535). Lee discloses protrusions 535 are formed at the rear surface of the front case 500 along its edge, and are inserted into coupling holes 450 to be fixed to the main chassis 400. Here, the Examiner refers to Lee's main chassis as a "panel support",

and indicates that protrusions 535 engage the main chassis (panel support) 400 "and prevent the panel support from moving across a plane of a panel (300 . . ."

As has already been discussed above, Nakamura's panel support 61 is integrally formed with front bezel 53 **and therefore is incapable of moving across a panel** bearing screen 52. Therefore one of ordinary skill in the art would have no motivation to look to Lee for a teaching of how to prevent a panel support from moving across a plane of a panel, since the panel support is already incapable of moving across a plane of a panel.

Accordingly, there is no teaching in Lee which would have moved one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Nakamura to incorporate any of the features described by Lee, as no advantage will be gained by doing so. See *In re Sernaker*, 702 F.2d 989, 217 USPQ 1 (Fed. Cir. 1983) which states: "prior art references in combination do not make an invention obvious unless something in the prior art references would suggest the advantage to be derived from combining their teachings."

It is impermissible within the framework of section 103 to pick and choose from any one reference only so much of it as will support a given position to the exclusion of other parts necessary to the full appreciation of what such reference fairly suggests to one skilled in the art. *In re Wesslau*, 353 F.2d 238, 241, 147 USPQ 391, 393 (CCPA 1965); see also *In re Mercer*, 515 F.2d 1161, 1165-66, 185 USPQ 774, 778 (CCPA 1975).

The Examiner's statement on page 8 of the final rejection, paragraph 9, subparagraph 5) is not understood, and appears to provide support for the Applicant's position.

Accordingly, the rejection of claims 7 and 17 is deemed to be in error and should not be sustained.

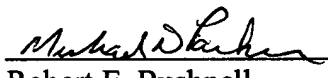
D. Claims, 3, 10 and 20 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), as rendered obvious and unpatentable, over Lee et al. in view of Sasai et al. (US 6,426,803). The Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection for the following reason(s).

Claims 3 and 10 depend from claim 21, and claim 20 depends from claim 27/25. Claims 21, 25 and 27 have been rejected in view of Nakamura alone. Accordingly, it is an error to reject claims in view of Lee and Sasai alone, without the inclusion of Nakamura.

We will not speculate how Lee and Sasai would have been applied, in view of one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify Nakamura.

Accordingly, the rejection of claims 3, 10 and 20 is deemed to be in error and should be withdrawn.

Respectfully submitted,


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VIII. APPENDIX

CLAIMS UNDER APPEAL

1 3. The display apparatus according to claim 21, further comprising at least one tool
2 access hole formed through the rear cover for permitting a tool to be inserted through the rear cover
3 to disengage the coupling and the rib.

1 5. The display apparatus according to claim 21, further comprising at least a pair of
2 stops protruding from a rear surface of the bezel to engage the panel support and prevent the panel
3 support from moving across a plane of the panel.

1 6. The display apparatus according to claim 21, further comprising at least four stops
2 disposed to be adjacent to four corner portions of a rear surface of the bezel, and protrude from said
3 rear surface of the bezel to engage the panel support and prevent the panel support from moving
4 across a plane of the panel.

1 7. The a display apparatus according to claim 6, wherein a hook is formed at a leading
2 edge of each stop for engaging an edge of the panel support.

1 10. The display apparatus according to claim 21, further comprising a skirt of the bezel
2 having a rabbetted edge and a skirt of the rear cover having a rabbetted edge that overlap when said
3 bezel and said rear cover are coupled together.

4 15. The display apparatus according to claim 27, further comprising at least a pair of
5 stops protruding from an inner surface of the bezel to engage the panel, to prevent the panel from
6 moving.

1 16. The display apparatus according to claim 27, further comprising at least four stops
2 disposed to be adjacent to four corner portions of a rear surface of the bezel, and protrude from said
3 inner surface of the bezel to engage the panel and prevent the panel from moving.

1 17. The a display apparatus according to claim 16, wherein a hook is formed at a leading
2 edge of each stop for engaging an edge of the panel.

1 20. The display apparatus according to claim 27, further comprising a skirt of the rear
2 cover having a rabbetted edge and a skirt of said bezel having a rabbetted edge that overlap when
3 said bezel and said rear cover are coupled together.

1 21. A display apparatus, comprising:
2 a panel bearing a screen disposed to display varying visual images;
3 a panel support holding the panel;
4 a bezel framing a front periphery of the panel;
5 a rear cover removably mating with said bezel while encasing said panel held by said panel
6 support;
7 at least one rib formed to project from a peripheral surface of a first one of the bezel and the

8 rear cover; and

9 at least one deformable coupling bearing a groove, extending from an inner surface of a
10 different one of the bezel and the rear cover, oriented to embrace a correspond rib during said
11 mating, wherein the rib is inserted in the groove.

1 22. The display apparatus of claim 21, comprised of:

2 one said rib disposed at each corner portion of the rear cover; and
3 a corresponding said coupling disposed at each corner portion of the bezel.

1 23. The display apparatus of claim 21, comprised of:

2 one said coupling disposed at each corner portion of the rear cover; and
3 a corresponding said rib disposed at each corner portion of the bezel.

1 24. The display apparatus of claim 21, comprised of:

2 at least one stop extending from an inner surface of said bezel engaging said support while
3 maintaining said bezel surrounding said screen.

1 25. A display apparatus, comprising:

2 a panel bearing a screen disposed to display varying visual images;
3 a bezel framing a front periphery of the panel;
4 a rear cover removably mating with said bezel while encasing said panel;
5 at least one rib formed to project from a peripheral surface of a first one of the bezel and the

6 rear cover; and

7 at least one deformable coupling bearing a groove, extending from an inner surface of a
8 different one of the bezel and the rear cover, oriented to embrace a corresponding rib during said
9 mating, wherein the rib is inserted in the groove.

1 26. The display apparatus of claim 25, comprised of:

2 one said rib disposed at each corner portion of the rear cover; and
3 a corresponding said coupling disposed at each corner portion of the bezel.

1 27. The display apparatus of claim 25, comprised of:

2 one said coupling disposed at each corner portion of the rear cover; and
3 a corresponding said rib disposed at each corner portion of the bezel.

1 28. The display apparatus of claim 25, comprised of:

2 at least one stop extending from an inner surface of said bezel engaging said panel while
3 maintaining said bezel against said screen.

1 29. A display assembly, comprising:

2 positioning a bezel to frame a front periphery of a panel bearing a screen disposed to display
3 varying visual images;

4 aligning at least one rib formed to project from a peripheral surface of a first one of the bezel
5 and a rear cover to engage a groove borne by at least one deformable coupling extending from an

6 inner surface of a different one of the bezel and the rear cover; and

7 encasing the panel between the bezel and the rear cover when removably mating the bezel
8 with the rear cover by moving the bezel and rear cover together until the rib is inserted in the groove.

9 30. The display assembly of claim 29, comprised of:

10 positioning one said rib at each corner portion of the rear cover; and

11 positioning a corresponding said coupling at each corner portion of the bezel.

1 31. The display assembly of claim 29, comprised of:

2 positioning one said coupling at each corner portion of the rear cover; and

3 positioning a corresponding said rib at each corner portion of the bezel.

1 32. The display assembly of claim 29, comprised of:

2 forming at least one stop extending from an inner surface of said bezel engaging said panel

3 while maintaining said bezel against said screen.

IX. EVIDENCE APPENDIX

None

X. RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

None